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the Department of Education at Washington.

The subject of Public School Music in its state-wide relationships will also be considered.

The afternoon will be given over to a session in which the educational aspects of School Music will be stressed. It is the purpose of the committee to make this program of interest and value not only to supervisors but to superintendents and educators who will be in attendance.

In the evening will occur the Supervisors' Concert.

The committee is considering a plan

of a half hour between sessions each day for personal conferences and visitation of exhibits. Place will also be found on the program for interrogation periods when questions, previously submitted, but not included on the regular program, will be assigned and briefly discussed.

Time will be allotted for the consideration of the standard courses in music presented at the St. Joseph Conference by the Educational Council, providing the Executive Committee receive assurance of carefully prepared discussion on the part of interested members.

NASHVILLE—THE 1922 CONFERENCE CITY

Nashville presents a field to the student of history not surpassed by any city in the country. Founded in 1779 by a band of hardy pioneers, it almost from its birth had enacted in and around it many things that have become historically prominent.

Previous to 1779 a small settlement had been founded in East Tennessee on the banks of the Watauga. Hearing of the wonderful richness of what is now the Middle Tennessee section, two separate and distinct bands of pioneers left the Watauga Settlement for the purpose of settling at what is now Nashville, but at that time known as the "Bluffs," on the Cumberland, near the Great Lick.

One of these, under the leadership of James Robertson, made the journey overland. The other, under the leadership of John Donelson, which included the women and children of both parties, made the trip down the Tennessee River, through the Ohio



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to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to the present location of Nashville.

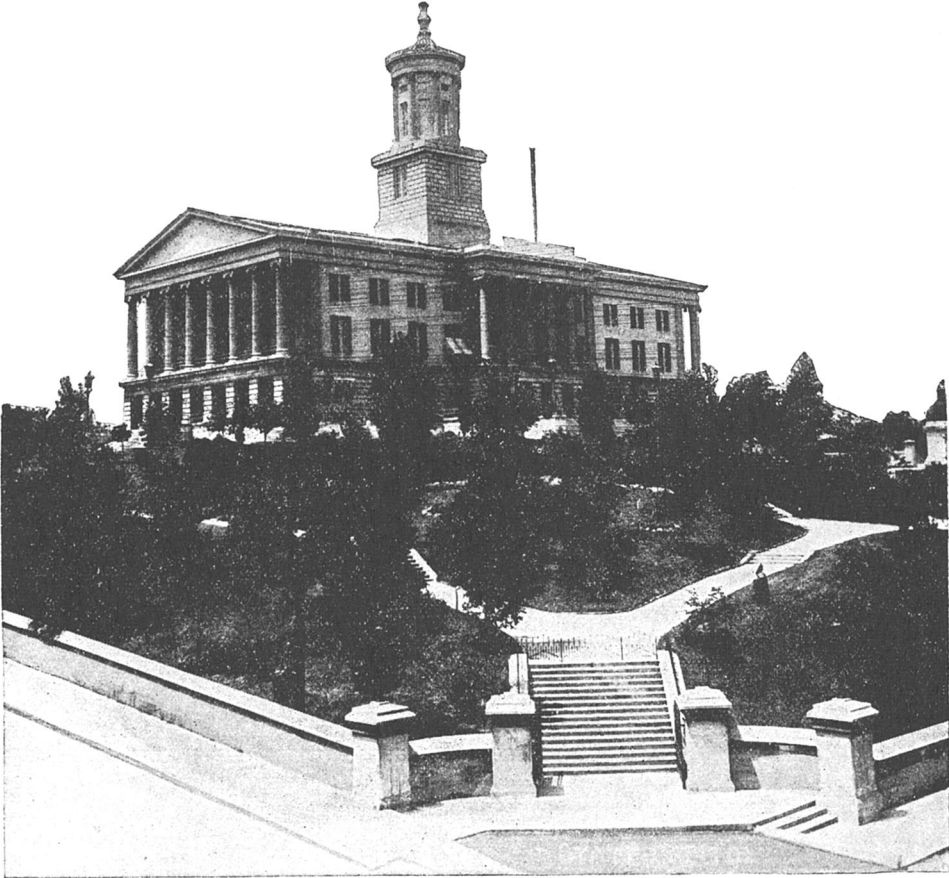
It is needless to say that both parties suffered many hardships. The Donelson expedition was unfortunate from the start. Almost immediately after they had embarked smallpox developed, and in order to save the lives of those not affected it was necessary to segregate into one boat

the victims of this dread disease, thus leaving them with less protection than the main body. The hostile Indians finding this out, but not realizing the cause of the segregation, attacked the segregated unit and practically destroyed it, but in the end paid the penalty that they so richly deserved, for smallpox immediately developed among the Indians and practically wiped out the attacking party.

A fort was erected near the French Lick, which was located in what is now known as Sulphur Spring Bottom, North of the State Capitol. In

the early days—and it still exists—there was here a large salt spring impregnated with sulphur, and at this point the ground was beaten hard with the hoofs of buffalo, deer, elk, bear, and other wild animals. Near it was a mound concerning which the Indians knew nothing, and in it were found the graves of a pre-his-

upon a hill a few hundred yards distant from the fort, at which point now stands one of the largest office buildings in the City, and had decoyed a large number of the settlers from the fort by sending out a small body of warriors who assumed a threatening attitude. As soon as the settlers advanced on those Indians who were



STATE CAPITOL AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

toric race that long antedated the Indians. Many of these mounds exist within a short distance of Nashville. Some have been opened. Others have not as yet been touched.

From the start friction developed between the settlers and the Indians, which culminated in a battle known as the Battle of the Bluffs, which was fought April 2nd, 1781. A large body of Indians had concealed themselves

in the open, the larger body which had been concealed, immediately attacked from the rear, thus cutting them off from the fort. But for the courageous action of the women, led by Mrs. Robertson, the entire settlement would probably have been annihilated.

From this first settlement other settlements within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles were gradually

established, and Nashville became the trading center of what is now known as Middle Tennessee.

The most important historical point in and about Nashville is the Hermitage. It is second only to Mount Vernon in historical interest and importance in the entire United States. The original Hermitage, a two-story log house, was built in 1804 by Andrew Jackson. This was replaced by a brick structure on the present site in 1819, was destroyed by fire in 1834, and rebuilt the following year, and stands today as it did when completed in 1834. It is located ten miles from the City of Nashville, over a magnificent boulevard, and through the efforts of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, has been preserved in every respect as it existed in "Old Hickory's life-time. This is true to the minutest detail. The paper on the walls is the same. The arrangement of the furniture is the same. The dining room is a magnificent specimen of the Colonial days. Seven different Presidents of the United States have eaten off of the dining room table. In the carriage house the old carriage used by General Jackson on his trip to Washington when he was inaugurated President of the United States, is still in a fair state of preservation. In the old-fashioned garden of the Hermitage, under some magnificent magnolia trees, is the tomb of General Jackson, the mecca of many patriotic Americans.

In the old City Cemetery of Nashville, under a modest headstone, is buried Captain William Driver, a New England captain, who first named the flag "Old Glory." The flag itself is preserved in the museum of one of the Eastern states.

In this Cemetery is also buried James Robertson, the founder of Nashville.

Within the corporate limits of Nashville stand the earthen ramparts of old Fort Negley, one of the key forts in

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the Battle of Nashville, fought during the Civil War. It is yet possible to pick up mementoes that had been used during that engagement.

Six miles from Nashville, on the Gallatin Road, is a National Cemetery in which sleep their last sleep over thirteen thousand Union soldiers who gave their lives in the Battle of Nashville that the Union might exist.

Thirty miles South of Nashville is located the Battlefield of Stones River, another major engagement of the War

delegates to the convention to visit this spot.

The State Capitol of Nashville, located on the highest point in the City, was also the scene of fighting during the Battle of Nashville. Fortifications were erected on all sides of the building, and while these, of course, have been removed, there will be found in the State Library many relics of the Civil War that will be of interest to the student of history.

The tomb of James K. Polk, the



THE HERMITAGE

of Secession, and there is also located a National Cemetery in which over eleven thousand of the Nation's heroes are buried. Numerous earthen fortifications are still to be seen, from which and about which brother fought against brother. This can be reached either over a splendid boulevard, or by train.

Nineteen miles Southwest of Nashville is located the Battlefield of Franklin, the bloodiest battle of the Civil War in proportion to the numbers engaged. Not less than seven general officers fell in this battle. Hourly interurban service will enable

eleventh President of the United States, is located on the Capitol Grounds.

These are but a few of the many interesting historical points in and about Nashville, and an opportunity will be given to those who are interested to view them.

The South, the land of sun-lit days and moon-lit nights; the land of song and story; the land of romance and history—extends, through the City of Nashville, a hearty and cordial invitation to the members of the Music Supervisors' National Conference to meet in Nashville in 1922.